advances of the banks under indirect finance to agriculture.

(b) The Corporation proposes to issue these bonds in the month of March, 1997.

(c) The total amount likely to be raised through these bonds for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 150 crores.

(d) The amount raised by REC through subscription to its priority sector bonds will be used in providing financial assistance to various SEBs/State Power Departments for making available the infrastructure necessary for energisation of pumpsets. The procurement of pumpsets is the responsibility of the consumers, either from their own resources or, by taking loans from banks. NABARD has, however, advised Commercial Banks to sanction/provide loans for purchase of only BIS (Bureau of Indian Standard) pumpsets.

Self Employment schemes in Maharashtra

*199. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount of loan provided under self-employment schemes to the urban poor in Maharashtra, during 1996-97;

(b) what measures Government propose to take to provide such assistance to more persons and make the procedure getting loans easy; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make the self-employment schemes more effective and beneficial to the unemployed youths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) Two Centrally sponsored urban self-employment schemes are being implemented in the country including Maharashtra. They are the Scheme of Urban Micro Entrerprises (SUME) of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) launched in October, 1989, and the self employment component of Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication programme (PMI UPEP) launched in November, 1995. The amount of loan provided under the self-employment components of NRY and PMI UPEP is as below:—

N.R.Y.: Under this scheme, during 1996-97 (as on 31.1.1997) a sum of Rs. 379.47 lakhs of Government subsidy has been sanctioned to the beneficiaries in Maharashtra. Approximately three times of this amount has been sanctioned as loan by banks.

PMI UPEP: The Government of Maharashtra has reported that loan amounting to Rs. 42.17 lakhs and subsidy amounting to Rs. 6.37 lakhs have been provided under the self-employment component of PMI UPEP in the State during 1995—97.

(b) and (c) The progress of schemes is reviewed from time to time in consultation with the State Government and the Reserve Bank of India. The Urban Local Bodies are urged to recommend more and more applications to the Banks. Suitable instructions as may be necessary are issued from time to time.

Disparity between poverty and affluence

*200. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the paradoxical situation obtaining in the country with packets of affluence and conspicuous consumption amidst vast tracts of poverty and ignorance; and

(b) if, so what specific programmes have been drawn up for being dovetailed into the Ninth Five Year Plan or otherwise to reduce this striking disparity bet-

ween conditions of poverty in which vast multitudes of people are subsisting amongst pockets of affluence and conspicuous consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER KUMAR ALAGH): (a) The latest state-wise estimates of poverty in rural and urban areas, based on the methodology outlined in the Task Force on projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand as well as the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of poor, relate to the year 1993-94, utilising the National Sample Survey data on household consumer expenditure of 50th round. The estimate of statewise poverty in 1993-94 following Task Force and Expert Group method are given in Annexore. *[See Appendix* 180, *Annexure No.* 33] respectively. These shows disparity in the levels of poverty among different states.

(b) The Government has launched a three-pronged attack on poverty, i.e., through (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition and minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, etc., and (iii) direct attack on poverty through employment and income generating programmes which include the integrated Rural Development Programmes, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana for the Educated Unemployed Youth. In this connection a Basic Minimum Services Programme was launched last year for which Rs. 2244 crores were provided by the Government of India in 1996-97 and Rs. 2970 crores have been provided in the Annual Plan of 1997-98. Government have also implemented a National Employment Assurance Scheme. The Union Budget of 1997-98 has specific proposals for broad basing the tax system-in particular a proposal that households and individuals residing in large metropolitan cities whose income is demonstrated through ownership of four wheel vehicle, occupation of immovable property meating certain prescribed criteria, ownership of a telephone or through their foreign travel activities will be required to disclose their income and pay tax on it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRAED QUESTIONS

Production of Power at TAPS

1324. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present generation capacity and average daily production of power at Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashra;

(b) whether the entire power produced at the plant is consumed by the State; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to expand the plant in the near future; and

(d) whether Government also propose to set up some more nuclear power stations in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) The Tarapur Atomoic Power Station (TAPS) units 1 & 2 have a generating capacity of 160 M.W.E. each and the average generation of electricity for the last five years from these two units works out to about 4.3 million units per day.

(b) No, Sir. The electricity generated from TAPS is equally shared between Maharashtra and Gujarat as per the policy of the Government of India existing at the time of commencement of commercial operation to TAPS in the year 1969.